

I AM GOING TO SEEK MY FORTUNE.

BY J. W. WATSON.

I am going to seek my fortune over the land and sea;
Take my warm right hand, Lillie, and come along with me.
We want not I alone, but you—riches, health and fame;
I put the first before the last with a little blush of shame;
But long before we've gone our route you'll find my classing true—
That wealth will lead both health and fame, the world, and me and you.

I am going to seek my fortune, out in the busy crowd;
To push among the rich and poor, the hum-ble and the proud;
To walk through dark and devious ways, o'er rough and dangerous ground,
With shackled feet, and blinded eyes, and hands with fetters bound.
All this to seek the phantom, wealth, that flies so swift before,
And leaves us when it lifts the latch to open wide death's door.

I am going to seek my fortune—and mine your own will be;
Nor shudder while you risk with me the perils of the sea.
Full many thousands tempt the storm, and danger all untold;
And many a ship goes down at sea, deep laden with its gold.
All this to seek the glittering trash, through battle, pain and death,
And find we only clutch the toy to lose it with our breath.

I am going to seek my fortune. We want both wealth and fame;
But should we have the first we'll win a bright, undying name.
For this we must have sleepless nights, and weary, toiling days;
For this we must walk sternly on, nor once with- draw our gaze.
From that dim star whose glimmering sheen we scarce can call our own,
That falls when most we want its light, and leaves us all alone.

I am going to seek my fortune. Fame lasts, they say, through time—
And fame may be by virtue won, and so it may by crime.
By offering to the lust of blood a hecatomb of lives—
By making countless orphans weep, and count- less widowed wives.
All this that we may win a name the world may wish to save—
A name that cannot serve beyond the portals of the grave.

I am going to seek my fortune, with both these phantoms flown;
And now, sweet Lillie, we may seek for rosy health alone.
For this we need no peril risk, no death by land or sea—
For Faith, and Love, and Hope will give the boon to you and me.
And thus, without a sleepless night, without a sigh or tear,
Without a wandering step we'll find a glorious fortune here.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

HOW TO KEEP BUTTER.—This is how we keep our butter sweet for winter use. We put the butter to be packed into little bags which we drop into a stone jar filled with strong brine. This is a simple way and very satisfactory.

LEMON PIE.—Juice and rind of one lemon grated into one cup water; one cup of white sugar, yolks of two eggs, three table-spoonsful of flour; beat well together and bake. For frosting beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add four table-spoonsful of sugar, spread on pie, and return to oven and brown slightly.

CREAM PIE.—Pint of sweet cream, whites of two eggs well beaten; sweeten to taste with pulverized sugar; take with an under crust.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup of nicely made coffee, one and one-half cup brown sugar, one cup butter, one cup molasses, one pound raisins, five cups flour, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in the coffee, cinnamon and cloves one-half teaspoonful each.

JELLY CAKE FRITTERS.—Cut a stale sponge or very plain cake into rounds with a cake-cutter; fry to a nice brown in sweet lard; dip each round in boiling milk, to soften it and get rid of the grease; lay up on a hot dish and spread with sweet jelly or jam; pile neatly one upon another.—Serve with hot sweetened cream.

MACARONI WITH EGGS.—Break half a pound of macaroni into short bits; cook tender, in boiling salted water; drain well; put into a deepish dish and pour over it a cupful of drawn butter in which have been stirred two beaten eggs, and two table-spoonsful of grated cheese, with salt and pepper. Loosen the macaroni to allow the sauce to penetrate the mass. Serve with more grated cheese.

EGGS AU PLANT.—Each egg requires two table-spoonsful of bread-crumbs, an ounce of butter, and a little pepper and salt.—Place a layer of bread-crumbs on a flat dish; add a little salt and pepper and half the butter in small pieces; drop into this the eggs. Over this, sprinkle the remainder of the bread-crumbs, a little more pepper and salt and the rest of the butter; put them into a quick oven for a moment, until the eggs set, and then serve.

TO FRY SALT PORK.—Cut into very thin slices and freshen by letting lie for an hour or more in cold milk or water; roll in flour and fry until crisp; drain from the fat and place the slices where they will keep warm; pour off most of the fat from the frying pan and stir in, while hot, a table-spoonful of flour—a little more may be added if the gravy be liked thick—and half a pint of new milk; season with pepper and salt if not salt enough; boil up and serve with the crisped pork.

CUT FLOWERS.—Insert the stems of cut flowers in water in which twenty-five grains of sal ammoniac to the quart have been dissolved, and they may be preserved from two to three weeks during the winter.

STRAP THE KICKING COW.—When my patience becomes exhausted in coaxing and scolding a cow that kicks, I put a leather strap around her body, forward of her bow and behind her hip bones, and buckle it right; then she can do no harm, for she cannot raise her feet more than two or three inches from the floor. When she becomes restless if she can do no harm she will stand perfectly still; then you may loosen up the strap by degrees, and soon have her entirely, for she soon learns to stand still, and be mild.

PLANTATION COTTON FACTORIES.

Description of the Operations and Profits of the Clement Attachment, Designed to Make Cotton Raising a Better Paying Business.

We copy from our contemporary the Atlanta Constitution the following interesting letter in reference to the operations of the Clement attachment for spinning yarns from seed cotton:

WINSTON, N. C., October 1, 1879.
MR. C. E. AKERS. Yours of the 18th of September received and contents noted. We are running two "Clement attachments." We have been running about three months. The attachments cost \$300 each. We are running 612 spindles, cost at Bridesburg, Pa., \$3 per spindle. Two top flat cards cost \$225 each; card clothing \$80; one drawing frame, six deliveries, six into one, \$600, one block list speeder \$450; two reels, forty spindles each, \$250; one cotton cleaner \$72.

Fifteen horse power is sufficient to run the above machinery. We use 1,000 pounds of seed cotton per day, and make an average of 390 pounds of yarn daily. We work ten hands: one engineer at \$1 per day; one foreman, \$2; four girls at 50 cents, and four girls at 40 cents each. We consume three-fourths of a cord of wood per day, at \$1.25 per cord. Our mill nets us from eight to ten dollars per day. We get from 16 to 17 cents per pound for our yarn. We sell in Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, Md., and New York.

The new process has an advantage of half over the old. We dispense with the lint room and all the machinery used therein. We do three times as much work on our card as can be done on the same card in the old process. The cotton is never allowed to fly or leave the machine until it passes off into sliver, or continuous roll, into a revolving can. The profits are more than double that of the old process. We only use four machines from the field to make perfect thread (except the cotton-cleaning, which can be dispensed with).—There are about ten machines used in the old process, taking the cotton in the seed.

We run by steam, and think it cheaper than water, everything considered. The main object is to find out how much seed cotton you can get, and build your mill accordingly. One great beauty in the Clement attachment is that you can build on a very small scale and make it profitable, and another is that the Northern people cannot utilize it, because they can't get seed cotton, and therefore they are down on it and doing all they can against it. We sell our seed at eight cents per bushel to the farmers.

Our machinery is all new and of the latest and best improved. Second hand machinery can be bought for half the money, and a cheaper class of new machinery can be bought, but I always prefer the best, if it costs a little more. Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, 69 N. Front street, Philadelphia, Pa., is the address of the firm that I bought our machinery from.

Any information that I can give you in the future will be done with pleasure. I hope to live to see the day when every pound of cotton raised in the South will be manufactured in the South; then we will become a prosperous people. We have labored long enough to enrich the North, and now it is time our eyes were opened to our own interest. Let me know what success you meet with. Very respectfully,

C. E. AKERS.

The total cost of machinery in Mr. Harden's factory, as you will see, which does not include the engine, is:

2 Clement's attachment, \$300 each.....\$ 600
612 spindles, at 3¢ per spindle.....1,836
2 top flat cards, \$225 each.....450
Card clothing.....80
1 drawing frame, (6 deliveries).....600
1 block list speeder.....450
2 reels, \$125 each.....250
1 cotton cleaner.....72

Total.....\$4,388
Probable cost of engine.....1,000
Belted pulleys, &c.....500
Cheap framed house 35x50.....350

Total cost of factory and machinery.....\$6,288

Harden says the daily capacity of his factory is 1,000 pounds seed cotton, making 390 pounds yarns. This for 300 working days in a year makes 390,000 pounds seed cotton, or 90,000 pounds yarns or flat cotton, at 9 cents per pound for cotton, will cost for the year \$81,000. The cotton, as a matter of course, must be bought in the months of October, November and December, as we have no seed cotton at any other season of the year. But this generally the best time to buy, any way, as the price is the lowest at this time usually. This investment, however, is not required for twelve months, for you begin to return this money as soon as you start the factory, and it is entirely returned in six months. Therefore it may be called an investment for six months in the year.

Now as to the income and profit. The daily capacity of the factory, 390 pounds yarn per day for 300 days in a year, makes 90,000 pounds yarns. At 16¢ cents per pound it will bring \$14,400. Add to this the value of cotton seed, \$1,800, and it makes a yearly income of \$16,200. The best prices paid by Harden (\$85.00) per day for 300 days.....\$13,500 00
1 cord of wood per day at \$1.50 per cord for 300 days.....450 00
Contingent expenses, oil, &c.....500 00
Total expenses.....\$14,450 00
Net profit.....\$1,750 00
Harden says his profits are \$10 per day. I think he is too modest to claim more.—But after taking out all the usual expenses that may be expected in running the factory and allowing \$500 for contingencies, I make the profits nearly \$15 per day, or nearly 30 per cent. on the investment.—Let's have a factory.

C. E. A.

A family is like an equipage. First the father, a draught horse; next the boys, the wheels, for they are always running around; then the girls, they are surrounded by; and behind her hip bones, and buckle it right; then she can do no harm, for she cannot raise her feet more than two or three inches from the floor. When she becomes restless if she can do no harm she will stand perfectly still; then you may loosen up the strap by degrees, and soon have her entirely, for she soon learns to stand still, and be mild.

It is that tell-tale thief that thou art always wrong may be detected; but he that tells thee that thou art right is surely a liar.

THE HIDDEN BRIGADIER.

A Confederate General's Life as a Recluse, and His Discovery by His Relatives.

A Confederate General has been discovered living isolated in a little stone house, all by himself, about a mile and a half from Montgomery, between that village and Remington, near the Marietta Railroad.

The name of this singular individual is Gen. W. W. Metcalfe, who served honorably in the Confederate service during the late war, and lost all his property, which was located in the South, during the war. He was quite wealthy, but the war swept away what property he had, and he was left at the age of 38 without a sou. All that he had left was his honor and his family. His wife died shortly after the close of the war, and he had two daughters left to him, who are now married and live in Virginia in good circumstances.

About four years ago General Metcalfe came to Cincinnati to be cured of diabetes, a complaint that had troubled him since his retirement from the army service. He found Dr. W. W. Dawson, and entrusted his case to him. The Doctor expressed surprise at meeting him in an impetuous condition, as he had known him several years previous. The General said he would like to get away from all his associates. He had lost everything during the war, and he wanted to settle down somewhere as a recluse and be forgotten for the time by all who knew him. The Doctor owned a farm near Montgomery, and told him he could go out and live on the farm and cultivate it for him. This was in 1875. The General accepted both the treatment for his disease and the proposition to cultivate the Doctor's farm. Here he lived for some time as a common farm hand, under an assumed name, the Doctor never letting out the secret. General Metcalfe made friends by his unostentatious and urbane manners among the neighbors, and labored early and late. After several months he went to work for another farmer in the neighborhood named Keller and managed to conceal his identity all that time. He then went into the employ of W. H. Willis, near by, in the cultivation and management of his farm. He occupied a little stone hut away off in a field by himself. Here he cooked and ate his meals and was unknown to almost every one around him.

The house he now occupies was formerly used as a milk house. It is only about twelve feet high from the ground, and has only one room with a little garret above, with the roof projecting in front at the gable end, and which is in a very dilapidated condition. The farm house connected with it was burned to the ground some time ago.

His identity was discovered about three weeks ago in a singular manner. From what can be learned from the people who have conversed with him since his identity was made known, it appears that the General was born in Bardonia, Ky., and was educated at Danville, Ky. He claims that he graduated in mathematics at Lexington, Va., under Stonewall Jackson. About a month ago a professor in the Danville College went to Montgomery to visit Prof. Cortelyou, the Presbyterian minister at that place, and while there received the information that Gen. Metcalfe, a graduate of Danville, was living as a recluse on a farm near the village. Upon his return to Danville the professor informed Gen. Metcalfe's brother, who is a merchant in Danville, that he had discovered the whereabouts of his brother, and gave him the name of Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio, near which place the General resided.

Accordingly, not long afterward, a letter was received by the General from his brother, whom he had not seen for several years, and soon thereafter the General was hunted up by one of his married daughters, who lives in Virginia. Since then he has shown no disposition to conceal himself, and he visits Montgomery almost every day and converses with friends connected with the Masonic order. He is a member of the Knights Templar, and has unbosomed himself freely to Mr. Foster Todd, a grocer and dry goods merchant of Montgomery. He has expressed a desire to tell him about his past life. Thus far Mr. Todd has not availed himself of the privilege of visiting the General at his hermit-like retreat on the Willis farm, several miles from nowhere; but he says the General is a gentleman of intelligence, and converses fluently upon all the current topics of the day. He has evidently kept himself well posted upon the political topics of the day, and he shows by his conversation that he is not behind the times. One of his neighbors is Mr. Hampton, the agricultural implement dealer in this city, who lives about three-fourths of a mile away. On Sunday the General made a short call upon Mr. Hampton as he was passing by, and expressed a desire to have him call over and see him. Mr. Hampton told the General that he must call and see him first and let him know where he lived. The General replied that he would come over and see him and have a long talk with him. He wanted to tell him what a big rebel he was, and give him the story of his adventures before, during and since the war. He said he was the biggest rebel that ever lived, and he expressed a desire to sit down and tell all he knew. Mr. Hampton has not yet had the opportunity to call on the military hermit, late of the Confederate Army, C. S. A.

A representative of the Commercial drove out yesterday to find this singular man and have a conversation with him. After much research and driving over twenty miles of roads he found where the recluse lived, all by himself. It was about 7:30 when the reporter drove up to the little lonely house, away off in the fields, potato patches and a few scattered apple trees, by itself. A small light, emitted by a little coal oil lamp, was seen dimly through a dimly lit window. The name of the General was called, but nobody responded. The premises were thoroughly scoured and the straw barn ransacked, but no one was found. Nothing in the vicinity indicated there was a living soul around. The bed in the little room was undisturbed, as the occupant had gone off to return later in the evening.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"If you do not want to be told of your good name," says the Hannovers 72 hour, "don't have it put in your mouth."

Oct. 17th, 1879, 12

LET US BE TRIED BY OUR PEERS.—Washington, October 15.—The Virginia case, of which full mention has been made, was concluded to-day with arguments by Attorney General Devens and Judge Robertson. The court listened with more than usual interest to the arguments, and the several Justices from time to time propounded interrogatories to the counsel. Questions put to Attorney General Devens had the effect to weaken very much the position assumed by him. He was contending that according to the reconstruction legislation of Congress the colored men whose case was before the court had the undoubted right to demand trial before a jury of their own race. Mr. Justice Field remarked that there had been complaint in some quarters that the Chinese in certain portions of the United States were deprived of undoubted rights to which they were entitled. He desired to inquire if the Attorney General held that they had a right to demand to be tried before a jury of their own race? The Attorney General hesitated a moment and then replied, yes, he thought they had. Chief Justice Waite said: "Then you think that an Irishman has a right to demand a trial before a jury of Irishmen?" Mr. Devens said, "Yes;" that while the constitutional amendments were expressly designed for the protection of the colored race, yet all other races had won the right also to be protected under them. At this expression significant glances were exchanged by the many members of the bar present, for it was seen at once what curious results would follow if every Irishman, every Englishman, every Frenchman, every German, and every Italian who has become a citizen of the United States should demand, when brought to trial for offenses, to be tried before a jury of his own race. Further on in the course of his argument Mr. Justice Bradley inquired of the Attorney General whether there was any evidence to show that at the time of the impeaching of the jury objection was made in behalf of the prisoners to the fact that the jury was composed entirely of white men, and Mr. Devens responded that he did not know that any objection had been made.—*Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.*

ADVANTAGES OF THE USE OF LIME.—An English writer sums up an exhaustive article upon lime by detailing the advantages of its use, thus:

"The advantages of the use of lime are so many and so great that it is almost impossible to enumerate the whole of them. Their effects may be described as being both chemical and mechanical, and as being exercised both on the organic and inorganic constituents of the soil. The following may be taken as a summary of the principal benefits:

1. A large produce of cereal crops of superior quality. This is especially the case with wheat, which becomes thinner skinned and yields more flour. The peas grown upon limed lands are better bolers.

2. Upon deep alluvial and clay soils it increases the crop of potatoes and renders them less watery. Sprinkled over potatoes in the store heap it preserves them, and when riddled over the cut sets, it wonderfully increases their fertility.

3. Lime eradicates the finger and toe disease in turnips, and gives great soundness and more nutritive qualities to the bulbs.

4. It gives, when applied to meadow lands, a larger produce of nutritious grasses, and checks the foot-rot in sheep depastured upon them."

TENDER POULTRY.—The reason poultry killed at home, though young, is not as tender as that bought at market is, the farmer is generally not killed until wanted, and, when eaten, is still rigid with death, while that bought at the poulterers has been killed at least hours—more often days before eaten, dressed at once, and with a few bits of charcoal in it, hung in a cool place. If poultry are kept from food and drink at least twelve hours before killing the crop and intestines will be emptied, and my superfluity of secretions exhausted. The flesh will be juicy and the fat firm. If left three days without food or drink, though in good condition previously, the flesh will be dry and tasteless and the fat soft.—Never buy an undrawn fowl. The gas from the crop and intestines will taint the flesh, even though retained but a short time.—*Poulter's Journal.*

HOW TO GROW WHEAT.—A Michigan correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says: A good rank crop of large red clover, treated with two or three hundred pounds of plaster (gypsum) per acre in the warm fall, and then as much more in April or May; and then in July treated to eight or ten bushels of lime per acre, then all plowed, rolled, and harrowed, and seeded to wheat—sown in salt brine—put in with a drill, is a preparation that in most cases will give three to four successive heavy crops of wheat, with only the application of five bushels of lime to the acre, at each seeding, and two hundred pounds of plaster to the acre each spring, in April or earlier, in March. This is the cheapest and surest means known to the writer for keeping the land in a condition to produce good wheat year after year.

Mortgage Sale.

The State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF UNION.

Andrew McNeace }
To } Mortgage.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by a certain Mortgage given me by Andrew McNeace I will sell at Union Court House, on Wednesday in November next, all that certain tract of land lying, being and situated, in Union County, 2 miles north of Union Court House, containing one hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of T. J. Harris John P. Otis and the S. U. & C. R. R. Terms "Cash."

JOHN McNEACE,
Mortgagee.

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Guardian's Final Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 20th of November, 1879 I will make final return as Guardian of Coleman Kendrick, and at the same time will apply for a final discharge as Guardian of said Coleman Kendrick.

O. S. KENDRICK,
Guardian.

Oct. 17th, 1879, 12

Eat & Grow Fat!

250 PACKAGES FISH,
600 LBS. CHEESE.
150 BBLs. FLOUR.

8,000 Lbs. Bacon.

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,

Crackers,
Sardines,
Oysters,
Pickles,
Bagging and Ties,
Lard,
Candles,
Spices,
Raisins,
Citrons, Tea,
Baking Powders,
Lic.

Tobacco,

And all other articles usually kept

IN A FIRST CLASS

FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

We shall keep a full line of above Goods on hand and guarantee prices.

GIVE US A CALL

and you will be convinced that you can do as well with us as at any other of the surrounding markets.

FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

SPEARS & CO.

Oct. 3 40

SPool COTTON.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S
TRADE
MARK
SPool COTTON.

GEORGE A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT,

400 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The distinctive features of this spool cotton are that it is made from the very finest

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to deceive the eyes; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on

WHITE SPOOLS.

The Black is the most perfect

JET BLACK

ever produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the most perfect process.

NEW ANILINE PROCESS.

rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dressmakers everywhere use them instead of sewing silks.

A Gold Medal was awarded this spool cotton at Paris, in 1878, for "great strength" and "general excellence," being the highest award given for spool cotton.

We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others. To be had at wholesale and retail at

FOSTER & WILKIN'S,
P. M. COHEN'S.

Oct. 3 40 6m

The State of South Carolina,

COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Joseph W. Leech and Violet Mitchell, Plaintiffs,

vs.

John L. Guyton, Joseph W. Guyton, Geo. C. Leech, H. Maria Whitesides, Mary A. H. Wilkerson, Martha J. E. Snarr, the children and heirs-at-law of Isaiah Guyton and of Elizabeth Kennedy, deceased, names, number and residence to Plaintiffs unknown, Julia Roberts, the other children and heirs-at-law of Isaac Guyton, deceased—names, number and residence to Plaintiffs unknown, Drucilla Love, and the other children and heirs-at-law of Abram Guyton, deceased, names, number and residence to Plaintiffs unknown, Defendants.

To the Defendants above named and above described:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Yorkville, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 9th, A. D. 1879.

T. J. BELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

HART & HART,
OF Counsel.

Oct. 10 41

J. C. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND TRIAL JUSTICE.

UNION C. H., So. Ca.

Will practice in all Courts of the State.—Prompt attention to business.

Office in new building, next door to Times Office.

Sept 26 39 2m.

Old Papers for Sale.

WILLIAMS at this office.

Ladies' Polka Shoes

ONLY 75 cents a pair. Sold heretofore at \$1.25 per pair.

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